

Glasgow Weekly Times.

DEVOTED TO POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

{ ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM, }
{ INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE. }

VOL. 14.

GLASGOW, MO., THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 22, 1853.

NO. 43.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

CLARK H. GREEN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THE undersigned having purchased the Glasgow Weekly Times, beg leave to announce to his friends and the public, that they will be at all times prepared to accommodate the travelling public, on pleasure parties, with good saddle horses, buggies and carriages.

Saddle Horses, Buggies and Carriages. Attention to be paid to the quality of the horses, and to the condition of the carriages, and to the skill of the drivers.

Horses kept by the day, week or month. Glasgow, March 10, 1853.

SMITH'S HOTEL.

The undersigned has opened a large and comfortable hotel in Second and Third Streets, Glasgow, Mo. It is well furnished, and has a large and comfortable dining room.

Wm. K. Smith, Proprietor. Glasgow, Mo., Jan 15, 1852.

DENTAL SURGERY.

MAJOR RESIDENT DENTIST. GLASGOW, MO. The undersigned has opened a dental office in Glasgow, Mo., and is prepared to receive patients.

W. K. SMITH.

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LOGAN D. DAMERON,

DEALER IN Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods.

Corner Second and Market Sts., Glasgow, Mo. Will make to order, in the most fashionable style, and at the lowest prices, all kinds of clothing.

DR. H. WALKER. OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of the place and vicinity.

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FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

at Fayette, Mo. GREENBAUM & BARTHS.

TAKE great pleasure in announcing that their extensive Stock of Fall and Winter Goods is now ready for inspection and sale.

GREENBAUM & BARTHS. Fayette, Mo., Oct. 9, 1853.

The Glasgow Times.

HONEY BY THE TON.—Mr. L. W. Platt, of Gaston, Fremont county, Iowa, raised two tons of honey last season, and expects a large increase next year.

NEBRASKA.—Mr. H. P. Downs has opened a public house at Old Fort Kearney, Nebraska Territory.

A Democratic State Convention is called to meet at Iowa City, on the 9th of January next—the 8th being Sunday.

Mrs. Partington laments that she shall never be able to suppress herself correctly. "Whenever I open my mouth," she says, "I am sure to put my foot into it."

How to LAY OFF A SQUARE ACRE.—Measure 209 feet each side, and you will have the quantity within an inch.

Wholesome sentiment is rain, which makes the fields of daily life fresh and colorful.

No man has a right to do as he pleases, except when he pleases to do right.

Movements of Missouri Members. In the House, on the first day of the session, Mr. Miller, of Mo., gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to organize Nebraska Territory.

North Missouri Railroad. Mr. Lindley, of Mo., on the 6th, gave notice of a bill granting public lands for the construction of the North Missouri Railroad.

Relief Volunteers. Mr. Larn, of Mo., gave notice that on to-morrow, or some subsequent day, he would ask leave to introduce a bill to grant relief to volunteers engaged in the service of the United States during the late war with Mexico, for the loss of horses and other property.

Payment for Horses. Mr. Phelps gave notice of his intention to ask leave, on some future day, to introduce a bill to amend the laws providing for the payment of horses and other property lost or destroyed in the military service of the United States.

Weston and St. Louis Railroad. It will be seen, by reference to the published proceedings in this paper, that the people of Clay have come up to the mark and nobly responded to our suggestions in regard to this great improvement. We have never seen the people more united on any subject, and if the other counties will act, and act promptly, the thing desired will be accomplished. No other road passes through better country; a country capable of supporting so many people; for there is not an acre of land from one end of the road to the other which will not produce some one of our staples. There is not a mountain or a very steep hill on the whole route; neither are there many seasons of a hard winter to be dreaded. It is but forty miles long, and is built on a sandy soil, timber, rails, water, provisions, and all manner of necessities are abundant. But the great thing is the people are here; the wealth is here; it is not to be; but it is already.

There is another view of the subject which makes it still more important. Nebraska will be settled; indeed the whole country from Nebraska to Salt Lake, and thence to the Pacific will be settled, and that not by slow degrees either. This is not the way the Western people do things. Whenever the West permits our people to go to Nebraska they will go in companies and battalions. Fort Leavenworth, in all probability, will be the seat of government for Nebraska, and the Western Railroad will terminate in sight of that place, which is not a great distance from the center of that Territory, at least of the best habitable part of it. The Western road will pay for the start. Railroads, although they possess, to some extent, creative faculties, are experimental when made where the population is sparse; but where there is both population and wealth. This road will be, must be, built. Whenever capitalists examine the resources of the country through which it will pass they will take hold of it—freed the people along the line are in earnest and will take hold in earnest. St. Louis will help us. It is her interest to do so, for without this road, she may lose it, yes, she will lose it in course of time for we will get to some railroad. Our flag is up for the "Weston and St. Louis Railroad." [Liberator's Tribune.]

THE CONTRACT OF INSURANCE. OFFERS an expedient, by means of which prudent men secure losses. They transfer to others the risks which inevitably exist therein. For a small consideration, these risks, which might in an unlucky event, ruin individuals, are safely assumed by Companies, well organized and judiciously managed. Such an institution is the PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Conn. This Company bases its operations upon such a perfect plan of security, and such a careful and long experience in estimating hazards, that the interests of all concerned are protected. The Company receives from almost innumerable sources and in small sums, a large annual deposit of funds, held as a guarantee, and pays, to secure for the public and the Company a permanent ability to meet every fair demand, all or portions of principal claims are of course promptly paid. This is the only plan of insurance which can long preserve the confidence and the undiminished security of the community. Their friends to secure themselves at their Agency, against

FIRE. Perils of Navigation. The advantages of this contract are secured by the use of wealthy men or merchants for they are not to be met, and if they are met, they are not to be met, and if they are met, they are not to be met. It is especially valuable to the merchant, mechanic, and other of moderate means—who, perhaps have little else than a home and its contents in the world. No prudent man should ever neglect to insure his property which may visit him at any hour, would leave them homeless, and with no capital but their labor, to begin again the struggle of life; and years of toil and watching and loss before they can regain what they have lost, if indeed it is ever done. To such, insurance is a duty. If the individual is worth little, the expense is less; if he owns much property, the expense is more, and he invests in few dollars he is safe. If he is over-taken by misfortune, and his all laid in ashes, he receives a recompense in a cash capital equal to his loss, and may soon restore what has been destroyed. Policies issued at all times upon favorable terms by PERRY & BARTHOLOW, Agents, Glasgow, Oct. 13, 1853.

Ready-made Clothing. Of every variety of style, quality and cut, for sale by LOGAN D. DAMERON, September 1.

FURNITURE WARE ROOMS, Nos. 23 & 25 East Second Street, BETWEEN MAIN AND VICTORIA, CINCINNATI, OHIO. Where will be found at all times a stock well assorted in quantity, quality and low prices.

THE HOUSEKEEPERS. THE subscribers have every article that housekeepers may desire, for sale low. JOHN R. CARSON. BONNETS.—A few more of these beautiful fall style Bonnets on hand, which the Ladies can get of SPOTTSWOOD & KIRKBRIDE. HARDWARE. TRACE chains, log chains, iron chains, bells, hatches, tacks, spades, shovels, hammers, traps, fry pans, tin kettles, brass kettles, coffee mills, mouse traps, apple peelers. J. S. THOMSON, Oct 20.

New York Politics.

For the information of our Southern friends who find it difficult to understand the various divisions of political parties in this State, and their sympathies in other States, we have prepared the following at the suggestion of a personal friend, a southern editor, who informs us that in some sections of the South, the grossest misrepresentations have been put forth and industriously circulated by adherents of the present Cabinet, concerning New York politics.

The three principal parties and their relative strength may be set down as follows: I. The Democratic Party for Free Democracy, 200,000; II. The Whig Party for Non-Resistance, 200,000; III. The Abolition Party for Liberty, 200,000.

Total number of votes, 1852, 600,000. The Democratic party is divided into 1st. NATIONAL DEMOCRATS.—Cons men of '48, supporters of the constitution, defenders of State Rights and adherents of the Baltimore Platform of 1844, '48 and '52. They are known as the "Old Guard" or "Old Line Democracy," whose principles are strictly National. They are nicknamed: 1. Old Hunters; 2. Hards; 3. Adamantines; 4. Dickinson men. Leading paper, the Albany Argus. Votes, 1852, 100,000—real strength 178,000.

2d. VAN BURENITES.—Followers of Martin Van Buren and Charles Francis Adams in 1848, and now of "Prince John."—Advocates of the Wilmett Provision.—The identical men who adopted the Buffalo Platform in '48, and swore eternal hostility to slave holders and slave territory. They seek to re-establish the Van Buren dynasty in the Presidency, and for that purpose are endeavoring to form a "great Northern party." In opposition to a "great Southern party." Their aim is disunion and secession—separation of the free from the slaveholding States; and consequently abrogation of the Constitution. They vote, the more effectually to answer their purpose, yield a temporary support to the Administration of General Pierce, and as "extremes meet," are aided by Southern secessionists and distributionists in the Cabinet of General Pierce in ostracizing National Democrats. They acknowledge that the Union party must and will be successful in the Presidential contest of 1856, but avow their confidence in the perfection of their schemes in the formation of a Northern and a Southern confederacy by or before 1860—only seven years hence;—when their triumph will be complete through ultra Southern influence! The Van Burenites are variously designated from local or general causes as: 1. Barreners; 2. Free Soilers; 3. Soils, or Party Heads; 4. Short Boys; 5. Sectionalists; 6. "Jerry Rescuers." Leading newspaper, the Albany Atlas. Votes Nov. 53, 94,000. This may be regarded as the full extent of their strength, and even beyond what they can sustain. The Whig Party is divided as follows: I. SEWARD WHIGS.—Successors of the old Federal Party—hereditary opponents of democratic principles and measures. When Proviso men, denouncers of the can-can compromise and of Southern institutions; men who seek to abolish state rights and constitutional guarantees; sympathizers with the abolitionists—they declare that slavery is a social evil as well as social and political; advocates of "Higher Law" doctrines as superior in obligation to the Constitution, and virtually a violation of it. They are nicknamed: 1. Sewardites; 2. Woolly Heads; 3. Free Soil Whigs; 4. Weed Men; 5. Jerry Rescuers. Leading newspapers, Albany Evening Journal and N. Y. Tribune. Whole Whig vote, Nov. 53, collectively, 161,000. Seward and Free Democracy abolition strength, probably, 150,000.—The N. Y. Tribune has virtually estimated the strength of the National Whigs at 80,000.

2d. NATIONAL WHIGS.—Independent men who have heretofore voted with the Whig party of the nation. Although late supporters of Whig principles, as advocated by Clay and Webster, they regard the U. S. Bank, Land Distribution, Protective Tariff, and the other issues of past years, as absolute conceded ideas or matters of local instead of party preference.—They are supporters of the compromise measures and constitutional guarantees, defenders of State rights, and the framers of the Baltimore Whig Platform of 1852. They are nicknamed: 1. Fillmore men; 2. Silver Greys; 3. Union Saviors; 4. Cotton Lords. Leading papers, N. Y. Express and Albany State Register.

THE ABOLITION PARTY consists of a mixed multitude of conscientious Christians, religious fanatics, ideal philosophers, philanthropic infidels, runaway slaves and

Railroad Meeting in Clay County.

Last Monday being County Court day, a large number of persons were in the city of Liberty, and it was determined to hold a meeting in reference to the proposed Railroad from Weston to the intersection of the North Missouri Railroad in Callaway Co.

On motion of Col. A. W. Doniphan, Judge Thompson was appointed Chairman, and on motion, E. M. Samuel was appointed Secretary.

The meeting was then very ably and eloquently addressed by Col. Doniphan in a speech of about half an hour. He was followed by speeches from Judge Thompson, Wm. H. Lane, J. H. Moss, Dr. Garfield, and Dr. Morrison. E. M. Samuel then introduced the following preamble and resolutions, which, after being read were unanimously adopted:

Whereas the wants of commerce, as well as the great agricultural and manufacturing interests of Upper Missouri require a speedy and certain mode of reaching our great commercial emporium, St. Louis; and whereas a proposition has been suggested that these wants can be met, and only met, by a Railroad from Weston to the intersection of the North Missouri Railroad in Callaway county, by which there will be a continuous line of road from Weston to St. Louis; therefore resolved by the citizens of Clay county:

1. That we deem it practicable to build said road.

2. That Clay county will cordially cooperate with Clay, Ray, Carroll, Chariton, Howard, Boone and Callaway counties in building said road.

3. That all the counties interested in said road are hereby respectfully requested to hold county meetings and express their views in relation to the same.

4. That said proposed road be designated the "Weston and St. Louis Railroad."

5. That a committee of three persons be now appointed to prepare an accurate account of the value of land and all other property in Clay county, as well as to ascertain as near as possible, how much individual stock will be taken in said road by citizens of Clay county.

6. That the Clay County papers, as well as all other papers in the State, be requested to publish these proceedings.

The following orators were then appointed: Under the 5th resolution, A. W. Doniphan, James H. Moss, and E. L. Rountree under the 7th, Winfrey E. Price, Alfred M. Riley, Cuman Waller, John Taylor, E. M. Samuel, S. R. Strader, Dr. Garfield, A. W. Doniphan, John R. Keller and W. A. Morgan; and on motion of E. M. Samuel, Judge Thompson was added to the list of delegates. Under the eighth resolution, Greenway Bird, W. W. Wilkers, W. D. Hubbard, S. H. Hooper, and James M. Morris.

R. D. Roy, Esq., of Carroll, being present, was called on and addressed the meeting, and pledged Carroll county for her full proportion of means to build said road.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned. J. T. V. Thompson, Chairman.

E. M. Samuel, Secy.

Resolved, That in passing a Bill to organize that Territory, we are in favor of the one known as Hall's bill—or one similar in its provisions.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the agitation of the slavery question, in the organization of this Territory, by any attempt to repeal the Missouri Compromise—without entering into a discussion of the merits or demerits of the compromise measures, we are willing to abide by and sustain them.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the People who go there and settle, to determine the question as to whether it shall be a slave or free State—we are unwilling to interfere in that question, but we are content and satisfied with a simple organization of the Territory, and extending the laws of the country over its settlers.

Resolved, That we believe all that part of Nebraska Territory (which is much the largest portion) not belonging to the Indians by treaty, and is marked out to them by metes and bounds, is government land and as clearly subject to settlements as any other public unsurveyed lands.

Resolved, That the policy which has heretofore characterized the Government in granting pre-emptions, to settlers upon public lands, meets our hearty approval, and there is no reason why the same principle should not be applied to settlers upon public lands in Nebraska.

Nothing